

HAWAII'S PROBLEM

Public Lands and How to Use Them.

Studied by President Roosevelt, and without hunting opinions, AWAITS land problem is being with acclim he has been able to secure many views upon what is deemed necessary by the leading men of the Territory.

While in Washington early in the winter Mr. E. F. Dillingham was asked by the President to furnish an opinion upon the necessities in the way of land legislation and the status of the land question here. This was a task of moment, and in preparation for it Mr. Dillingham secured many opinions, and finally sent to Washington a complete summary of the situation. Although it is opposed in some points to the President's policy, as outlined in his message, it was well received at the White House, and has been used in consideration of the subject by President Roosevelt. The letter follows:

San Francisco, January 11, 1902.
To the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:—I count it a high honor to have been requested by you at our interview last fall to express my views upon the condition of matters at Hawaii. At that time it was my expectation to proceed at once to Hawaii; but on reaching San Francisco, I found business demanding my attention, and I have been kept here ever since. As soon as I realized the delay that might occur, I wrote to several of my Hawaiian friends, and this letter is the result of their replies to me. In part, but mostly of my own observations, made during a continuous residence of 24 years at Hawaii. My views are those of a business man, and, during my whole residence I have been actively engaged in business pursuits, both commercial and industrial.

When I went to Hawaii in 1878 as an American sailor, the government was monarchical in form. I saw this give way to the Republic, and later have seen that Republic merged into the United States.

As an American theorist I should rejoice to see American territory evolve where and titled only by Americans or by those who in time might become such. But theories vanish in practical experience, and just as aliens are permitted to hold real estate in the various States of the United States, so the menial labor throughout our country is largely performed by foreigners. The growth and development of the country have been such as to bring about this condition. Hawaii has not been behind, during my residence there, in this growth and development.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Hawaii's main product for many years has been, and now is, sugar. Rice and coffee thrive in certain parts of the islands, but are produced in only moderate quantities.

The location of the islands, the fertility of the soil (a decomposed lava), the skill shown in irrigating the growing cane at just the proper time, and the use of fertilizers calculated to supply to the soil the exact nutrient needed for the growth of the cane, have enabled plantations to produce fabulous yields of cane; and by the use of the most improved machinery in the mills very high percentages of juice have been extracted from the cane, and remarkable results achieved.

These results have naturally turned the attention of everyone at the islands to the cultivation of sugar.

Hence arose the necessity for more and more laborers, not skilled labor alone, but unskilled labor for planting, cultivating, irrigating, stripping and loading the cane.

Sufficient help could not be found among the native Hawaiians, and the problem arose, where to turn for help. Attention was first drawn to the Portuguese of the Azores, who came in numbers, so that there are now some 18,000 at the islands. They constitute the best and most competent class of laborers; are moral, honest, industrious, home-loving people, and are almost the only class of foreigners who are not transitory. They are not, however, void of ambition, and many of them with the money accumulated on the plantations have gone into the dairy and other businesses, and have left their places to be filled.

The Italian peasant has come in small numbers and has proven a fair wage-earner, but only that. It was not possible to induce other nationalities to come in any quantity. Various reasons were given, but the most common one was the remoteness of Hawaii from their former homes.

In this emergency attention was drawn to China and Japan and the demand temporarily met by immigration from those countries.

Up to the time of annexation, laborers coming to Hawaii had their passage paid, clothing and necessities provided for the trip, and a contract of employment was entered into with them for a short term of years. So well satisfied were most of them that at the termination of their contract they were usually ready to engage for another term.

At most of the plantations they were furnished with comfortable homes, good schools were provided for their children, good wages were paid, they accumulated means, and in every way found their condition much better than at their former homes.

During the few years next preceding annexation, in anticipation thereof, many new plantations were started, thus creating a larger demand for laborers.

With annexation all contracts, of course, terminated. Demand was at once made for higher wages, and this condition of things threatened to cause chaos.

In addition thereto the low price of sugar and the restlessness caused by a new form of government, with the uncertainty thereof attendant, rendered the condition of affairs at Hawaii very serious.

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE



JUDGE GEAR—Keep right on, good friend; this is a sign of good cheer, not malice.

R. W. BRECKONS SWORN AS UNITED STATES ATTORNEY



R. W. BRECKONS, of Wyoming, was sworn in by Judge Estee yesterday afternoon, as United States District Attorney for Hawaii. Mr. Breckons, accompanied by his wife and child, arrived yesterday morning on the transport Warren, and has taken up temporary quarters at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Mr. Breckons did not appear in court until after noon, though a special adjournment was taken to 11 o'clock at the morning session in anticipation of his coming. He appeared at 2 o'clock, however, and was presented to the court by Mr. Dunne, immediately taking the oath of office, which was administered by Judge Estee.

Mr. Breckons immediately took hold of his new official duties, and spent the afternoon with Mr. Dunne in going over the work of the office. To an Advertiser reporter yesterday Mr. Breckons said that he intended to start in immediately, but that he would make no changes of any kind, as he was well satisfied with the way the office had been conducted. Mr. Breckons stated that the trip down had been exceedingly rough, but still was very pleasant, as he had many friends among the army officers on board.

Mr. Breckons is to remain at the Hawaiian for the present. He has quite a large number of friends in the city, the Wyoming delegation in Honolulu being quite strong. He is still quite a young man, and made a decidedly favorable impression upon the Federal court officials yesterday. Years ago he was a printer, but he gave up that art when he was twenty-two, to take up the practice of law, in which he gained an enviable reputation at Cheyenne, from which place he was appointed District Attorney for Hawaii. He is also a former resident of Washington, and is a graduate of Georgetown University in that city.

Plague in the Punjab.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lahore says that under the new regime of non-intervention the plague is ravaging the Punjab and 1000 deaths are occurring daily.

Extradition Refused.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The extradition to Bremen of Count Toulouse Lautrec de Savigne, who was arrested here on a charge of swindling, has been refused on the ground that the charge against the Count was not sufficiently proved.

SEVENTY-FIVE TREES GIVEN TO HAWAII

When Arbor day comes around next April, Hawaii will be the recipient of seventy-five beautiful shade trees, especially adapted to this climate, the gift of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Secretary Wilson has planned for this year an entirely new departure in the encouragement of tree planting, supplementary to the regular annual distribution of seeds, by the aid of Congressmen.

In April the department will assign to each Senator, Representative and Delegate, twenty-five shade trees. Care is to be taken that the trees shall be varieties suited to the climate or region where they are to be set out, and they are to be forwarded to their respective new homes.

It is not known yet whether any word has been received from Delegate Wilcox, but it is expected the trees will be forthcoming in a few weeks. As the school children do more planting on Arbor days than others, the probabilities are that the duty of planting Secretary Wilson's trees will be assigned to the schools of the Territory.

Arbor day is a day set apart by most States and Territories for the voluntary planting of trees by the people. The object is to encourage the planting of trees and to stimulate public interest in forestry. The importance of the day has been greatly increased by interesting the children of the public schools in its observance. The day is made a school holiday, and special and often elaborate programs of exercises are carried out. Arbor day was inaugurated by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, which, in 1874, recommended that the second Wednesday in April of each year be dedicated to the work of planting trees. Since then most of the States and Territories have followed the custom, Hawaii observing it with the rest.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

One That May Revolutionize the World's Motive Power.

NEW YORK, February 15.—A cable to the Sun from London says: Assertions have been made in the press in the past few days that a new valve mechanism, which has been tested on the Great Northern Railway, will reduce coal consumption forty per cent., and that a locomotive thus fitted and with 140 pounds of steam will do more work than the ordinary one with 210 pounds. The president of the road told the stockholders yesterday that its importance was probably exaggerated.

It may be added here that another invention, which is really epoch-making, was recently perfected and will be soon announced. It has been tested by the highest authorities, who affirm that it will revolutionize the motive power of the world. It cannot be described now, but it comes from Germany.

Funeral of Dufferin.

BELFAST, Feb. 15.—The remains of the Marquis of Dufferin, who died Wednesday last, were interred this afternoon at Glendoe. There was a large gathering of mourners. The Duke of Argyll represented King Edward.

Theodore Richards is compiling a new book of hymns for the Hawaiian Board of Missions.

BREWERS KEEP OUT

Directors Decide to Not Touch Kona.

Receiver Wundenberg of the Kona Sugar Company is as much at sea as before he landed yesterday morning, on his return from Hawaii, over what is to be the future of his receivership, and as well of the company whose fate is in his hands. After a careful examination of the plantation, and after a report of Manager Robertson, which was generally favorable to the project, the directors of Brewer & Company yesterday decided that they would not undertake the financing of the receivership.

Receiver Wundenberg and Manager Robertson returned from their visit to Kona in the steamer Kauai yesterday morning. They spent four days on the estate and went all over it. They interviewed the men at interest and inspected the growing cane and the mill, and came away with a comprehensive report upon the situation. One of the duties of the receiver was to make arrangements with the labor to continue at work for the present, so as to prevent the loss of the cane, and this was successfully done. In fact, the men on the plantation, many of whom have not had their wages for four months, are now working with the belief that the company which had the inspection made, may take the proposition in hand, and they have asked only that they be supplied with food. This was done and until new advice reach them it is likely that there will be no cessation of operations on the part of the workers.

Soon after the return of Manager Robertson there was held a meeting of the directors of the firm of Brewer & Company. Manager Robertson made his report to the directors, not taking time to reduce it all to writing. He went over the situation carefully. In his statement he said that there was a fairly good stand of cane, and he thought there would be taken off not less than 3000 tons this crop, and perhaps more. The crop coming on now he estimated at about 4000 tons. Altogether there was a fairly good proposition, but the ends were hard to gather up and there were always possibilities of troubles.

The members of the board considered the matter at length, and it was said on good authority that it was decided that the probable profits from the transaction did not seem to be commensurate with the work which would have to be done. The contingencies were such that while there is in sight a good proposition, the firm has on hand so much business that it was not deemed wise to go into anything more, just at this time.

From outside sources it was learned that there have been some criticisms passed, which made it apparent that some of the stockholders of the Kona company thought the firm was about to take an unfair advantage of the company, while it is in trouble, and that in the event of any lack of success the blame would be laid at the door of the corporation, and that this had been given some weight by members of the firm.

Receiver Wundenberg said yesterday that he was more than pleased with what he saw of the plantation, but that he could not tell what he would do in the situation. He said there was not less than 3500 tons of sugar in sight and that there would be not less than 4500 tons next crop. All of this made the outlook of the best, and the only thing he needed was some one who could see it in the same light. He continued:

"Arrangements have been made to have the cane cultivated until there has been some settlement made of the matter. The cane is grown on shares by Japanese contractors, and the plantation has been advancing necessities of life for the workers. The men had nothing to eat and I arranged that they should have supplies sufficient for the present. I could make no definite assurances to the leaders in the contracts, but I told them that there was a chance that Brewer & Company would take up the work of the plantation."

"I do not know what I shall do at all. I shall try hard to find a man who will take up the work. There is a good thing there for the man who will put up \$150,000 to carry this plantation until the crops now in sight are milled. The values are there and the plantation would return at least \$100,000 from the two crops. If the money cannot be had there is nothing left but to sell the estate out. That will not be done until every effort has been made to find a firm which will finance the proposition."

The general belief is that the plantation will come out all right in the end, but that there may be some difficulty for a time. Some of the monied men of the city are understood to be just a little inclined to hold off, owing to the fact that the matter is in the hands of the Circuit Courts, and there is no real sense of security.

Manuel B. Silveria has brought suit against L. Ahlo for rent in the amount of \$4,467.20, alleged to be due on property rented to defendant in 1900.

(Continued on Page 2.)

TRANSITION CASE AGAIN

Appeal Will Go to San Francisco Court.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The appeal of Oskai Markicho in the famous transition period cases will go first to San Francisco, before it reaches the United States Supreme Court at Washington. This, however, is not expected to affect in any way the status of the appeal now before the United States Supreme Court, the hearing of which has already been set down definitely for next April. The provisions of the organic act relative to appeals from the United States Court here, so far as they refer to the constitutional law, have not been judicially construed, and it is in order to avoid any possibility of error the habeas corpus case of Oskai Markicho will be first taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco to be certified to the Supreme Court. Counsel on both sides are said to have agreed to this, in order that any possible question of procedure or method of appeal may be eliminated, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court obtained upon the constitutional questions involved as soon as possible.

Attorneys F. M. Brooks and George Davis have prepared their brief in reply to the argument of Attorney General Dole in the United States Supreme Court, and copies were forwarded to Washington by the Alameda yesterday.

Mr. Brooks will probably act within a month to present the appeal in person to the Supreme Court, and the Attorney General will also leave about the middle of March.

The brief filed by Messrs. Davis and Brooks contains, besides the argument, an appendix relating the proceedings of the Hawaiian courts in the Markicho case.

In their argument attorneys for petitioner say: "The first assignment of error, i. e., that the court erred in granting a writ of habeas corpus. It is submitted and contended that the United States District Court rightfully assumed jurisdiction in this case because it clearly appears that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction to try, convict and sentence this prisoner upon an indictment which was not found by a grand jury duly and regularly summoned in accordance with article V of the constitution of the United States."

The further argument that Judge Esteé "did not err in assuming jurisdiction of the case, because it clearly appears by the petition filed in that court, that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction to try this prisoner for the crime of murder."

Referring to the question of grand juries, the brief says: "If it was not intended that the constitutional provision with reference to the indictment by grand juries should not apply to the organic act, was signed, or until it was specified in the organic act, why is the organic act silent on this point?"

"The Bible and the altar are, and were, as much adhered to and respected at the time of the passage of the Newlands resolution in Hawaii as in the State of California; the methods of taxation in this country were the same; the affairs of the government, it was claimed by those in power, was carried on in the same lines as the State governments in the United States; our system of justice was copied that of the Union; Anglo-Saxon principles prevailed; the law was American in theory and in practice, and every ambassador, plenipotentiary and delegate sent from Hawaii urged upon Congress and the Senate of the United States that this was a civilized country, with a system of justice with courts, with religion, with intelligence, with wealth, and that the time was ripe for annexation, and so Congress accepted us and accepted and relied upon the statements that the Hawaiian Ministers and commissioners made at Washington as true, and the constitution came here with the flag, and it was well known that the constitution would be in force when the cession of these Islands was completed; and the indictment of the defendant by a grand jury was, and is, a constitutional right which the status of an existing oligarchy cannot override or take away."

It is further contended that the Newlands resolution itself extended the constitution to Hawaii, and that an indictment by a circuit judge is null and void. The verdict of nine jurors is argued to be in direct violation of the constitution, and a violation of the common law of England.

In conclusion the petitioners say: "There were extraordinary reasons for the interference of the United States District Court to grant this writ of habeas corpus. Circuit Judge Gear has issued a writ of habeas corpus and discharged the prisoner upon the ground that his trial, conviction and sentence were absolutely null and void, and the Territory of Hawaii, in the absence of a statutory provision allowing the Territory to appeal from a decision and order discharging a prisoner upon a writ of habeas corpus, appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and the Supreme Court of the Territory held that the conviction and sentence of this defendant was legal and valid. The case was fully presented to the Hawaiian Supreme Court and the Honorable Antonio Perry, who found the bill of indictment against this defendant, who presided at his trial, and sentenced the prisoner, set on the appeal in the Supreme Court, notwithstanding the protests filed by the prisoner's counsel, that he was disqualified by the provisions of the Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii. The provision of that act is as follows:

"No judge shall sit on an appeal, or new trial, in any case in which he may have given a previous judgment."

"Circuit Judge Perry is now the second associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and was at the time of the hearing of this appeal, so that this honorable Supreme Court may be fully conversant with the facts of this case. I respectfully append to this brief a copy of the brief filed in the Supreme Court on the hearing of this case on appeal, and I respectfully submit that the amendments to the constitution were in force at the time of the trial and conviction of this prisoner, and

that ample legal machinery could have been provided for his lawful trial, conviction and sentence. And that the spirit of the Territory should be dis-

These parties were again at work all day in the United States yesterday, before Judge Gear, and the trial of the case was called up by the Hawaiian judge, the proceeding with the case was put in the stand and asked to explain some of his testimony of the day previous. He stated that he couldn't understand English, but could speak French well, and Judge Gear called J. T. Tarn, French to act as French interpreter, and the case went on until 11:30, when Mrs. Looea was called. Then she said that Italian was her native language, and another juror, Charles Smith, was sworn as an interpreter for that witness. The jury was out but a short time before arriving upon a verdict of not guilty. Brooks appeared for defendant.

CHIEF JUSTICE WINS SUIT.
In the case of Mameli da Quadras vs. W. F. Frear, an action involving the right of way to a piece of property sold by the Chief Justice to the plaintiff, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Following the conclusion of that suit the case of L. Ah Pau vs. Wong Kuit et al., judgment was called, also before Judge Robinson, and the following jury returned: E. K. Kani, D. Hakiole, W. F. Sabin, Charles G. Spencer, E. Blake, F. L. Dorch, W. P. Jones, W. Dusenberry, Isaac Noor, Jas. Merenberg.

DESERTION LAW AGAIN.
Judge Gear again declared unconstitutional the Hawaiian desertion law yesterday in the case of Paul, a Japanese woman sent to jail for ten days by Judge Hoonaka, of Ewa, who evidently hadn't heard of the previous ruling of the second judge upon this statute. The case came up on application for a writ of habeas corpus, and the court was given another opportunity to expound constitutional law and its application to Hawaii.

This law gives the judiciary a duty which is imposed nowhere else in the world," said Judge Gear. "The court can only be compelled to perform judicial duties, and it is certainly not a judicial duty to compel a judge to force a reconciliation between husband and wife. It is beyond the police power of any State to compel husband and wife to live together. The law was evidently made for Hawaiians, and may have been a good and necessary law at the time. But this is a new country, it is a part of America now, and must be conducted according to American institutions, and the laws of the Kingdom are valid only when they are not in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The Legislature cannot pass any law it pleases unless such rights are conferred upon all alike, and this court will always so hold."

COURT NOTES.
By agreement yesterday in the case of Honolulu Stock Yards Company vs. W. C. Achi, judgment was entered for plaintiff in the sum of \$43.15, with interest at 6 per cent from January 5, 1901.

Judgment by default was entered yesterday by Judge Gear against Kaoo, Kala, Kala, Kaoni and Kaohua in the suit of Kahoia vs. Kaoo et al.

A bench warrant was issued yesterday by Judge Gear for the arrest of Addison Mizner, the artist, who is a juror on the present panel. He was excused because he wanted to leave the city upon his father's going to the court ordered his return to jury duty. Mizner is booked to sail on the Ventura.

Inventories were filed yesterday of the estate of Mrs. Sarah C. D. Pratt, showing property worth \$16,000, and of the estate of James Hyde Pratt, valued at \$5,364.

The grand jury yesterday reported one indictment against J. W. Hall, on the charge of rape. He was arraigned immediately, and entered a plea of not guilty. Bond was fixed at \$5,000.

Today the trial of the Chinese criminal libel suit will be called before Judge Gear.

Contrary to expectations, the case of the United States vs. John H. Esteé did not come to trial yesterday morning, though both court and jury were present, and the jury was called for the case.

United States Attorney Dunne rose in his seat and announced that since morning a compromise had been reached between the parties to the suit, and consequently there would be no trial. Mr. Kinney, for the H. Esteé, acquiesced in the settlement of fact, and Judge Esteé then inquired as to who was to pay for the jury which had been called for the trial. He said that there was an item of \$48 for which someone should be held responsible, and he didn't believe the United States should be compelled to pay the expense. However, this question was finally dropped without definite action, and the 12 jurors were excused until next Monday, March 3rd, at which time the case of the United States vs. The Honolulu Plantation Company will be called.

Judge Esteé requested that some stipulation be filed by the attorneys showing what disposition had been made of the case, but Mr. Dunne stated that this was impossible, as the agreement made by Captain Merry must first be referred to Washington for ratification by the Navy Department. It is reported that the H. Esteé is to receive in the neighborhood of \$4000 for its title in fee to the one hundred foot strip around Ford's Island, amounting to about 25 acres. The price agreed upon will, it is said, be satisfactory to the Navy Department officials at Washington. This leaves but the one case, that of the Honolulu Plantation Company, to be settled in court.

HIGH PRICES FOR LAND LEASES.
Land leases on Maui and Hawaii brought comparatively good prices at the sale of government lands held in front of the Judiciary building yesterday noon by S. Mahaula, chief clerk in the land office. The bidding, however, was not lively, and only one lease was sold above the upset price fixed by the Executive Council.

The lease of 109 acres of land at Kaapoko, in the District of Hilo, Hawaii, was sold to the Onomea Sugar Company at an annual rental of \$20 for the term of five years.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin purchased the lease of the large Maui tract offered for sale in the Koolau district for the 12,500 acres at Koolau he paid \$100 per year for a term of 21 years, being \$100 in excess of the upset price. For the second tract in the Koolau district Mr. Baldwin bid the upset price, \$6000 per annum, for a term of 21 years.

The report of Plumbing Inspector Keen for the first two weeks of February was read and placed on file.

TALK OF PIG AND PAINT

The Health Board Holds Regular Session.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Paint and pigs furnished the principal topics of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health with a little apocryphal wash house talk by way of sauce. There were present President Sloggett, Drs. C. B. Cooper and W. L. Moore, Messrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, Fred Smith, E. P. Dole, Executive Officer Pratt and Superintendent Reynolds.

KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN.
The old discussion of women physicians for school children was again called up, but the board was no nearer reaching a settlement than two weeks ago. Another letter from the Kindergarten Association was read, suggesting that a woman physician be employed wherever possible by the Board of Health, to make the annual examination of school children. The communication stated that one of the examining physicians at Kona was a woman, and the practice of appointing women wherever possible was recommended, though nothing further was said about compensation. The letter was placed on file without action.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE RESOLUTIONS.
The resolutions adopted by the Merchants' Association calling upon the United States for aid in improving the sanitary conditions of the city were read, and placed on the table without action. Dr. Sloggett thought action should not have been taken without first consultation with the board, as the present condition of the city was better than for months, and there was not the slightest danger of epidemic. No disease is reported at the present time. Mr. Mott-Smith and Mr. Fred Smith said that the less said about the matter the better it would be, and the discussion dropped without any action being taken upon the resolutions.

WILLET WASH HOUSES.
Dr. Sloggett also reported on the Willet wash houses and thought immediate action should be taken toward cleaning them up. He said that the report of Engineer Gierke upon conditions there was not correct, and he advised having the wash houses closed at least until improvements can be made. Referring to the report of Supt. Boyd he said that the garbage heaps complained of were due to any fault of the Board of Health, but that the garbage bureau now came under the Department of Public Works, and the unsightly heaps complained of should be removed by that department. A discussion arose also as to best methods of disinfection of clothes at the wash houses, and Dr. Pratt suggested the construction of a building mask of the steam boiler at Willet, where clothes washed could be steamed.

The matter was finally referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper and Fred Smith.

PIGS MUST GO.
Dr. Moore reported on the petition of Dole, who wanted to keep pigs at his Paoa grounds, recommending that the animals be removed, but that the Jap be given three to six months to make the change in location. The committee reported that Dole should be ordered to vacate within a reasonable time, and the board finally agreed to fix the limit at June 1st. In regard to the pigs on Sheridan street, the committee reported the pens in as cleanly a condition as it was possible for them to be, and as they were in an uninhabitable location, surrounded by rice fields, they were allowed to remain.

LEFT TO THE LEGISLATURE.
A bill of \$129.15 from John Nott referred to the Board of Health by Supt. Boyd, was sent back to Col. Jones for verification. It was for repairs made at the bungalow in January, 1900, during the plague, and had never been presented to the Board of Health, though a notice had been published calling in all such accounts. On motion of Mr. Mott-Smith, it was sent to Col. Jones for verification, and then to be sent back to Mr. Nott with a recommendation that it be presented to the next legislature for an act making special appropriation, as there was no fund at present which could be drawn upon for payment. It was stated that the Territory was responsible for the payment of the bill.

ANOTHER UNPAID BILL.
A bill of \$20 from Dr. Holland for two post mortems at Spreckelsville was also disallowed. The board holding that such examination was a proper duty for government physicians.

MORE TROUBLE WITH PAIAT.
E. A. Mott-Smith made a lengthy report upon the trouble which his committee had had trying to keep the layer settlement supplied with paint since the Young schooner had been unable to reach Moakai with the last boatload, and the spoiled paint was returned here and sold at auction for \$50. Mr. Mott-Smith's action was approved in securing a steamer from the Wilder Steamship Company to take a supply to the settlement from Kahului, and a contract will now be made with that company at the prices given in the last tender. Attention was called also to the practice of preparing paint three or four days before the steamer was ready to take it, and Judge Kalua is to be instructed to prepare the paint only upon the day of sailing, in order that it may remain fresh until it reaches Moakai. Mr. Kalua was instructed also that the board would agree to allow him to pack the paint in 11 leaves and gunny sacks instead of flour bags, as the contract called for.

The Wilder Steamship Company is also to take the paint from Kahului to Kapapa on every trip in order to avoid any danger of the settlement running short. Mr. Mott-Smith suggested that the Wilder Company seemed to have a cinch on the board just at present, and their terms must be accepted though he called attention to the fact that the board was paying from \$17 to \$20 per ton for freight, while transportation was furnished to other parties for \$3 to \$7 per ton.

PLUMBING REPORT.
The report of Plumbing Inspector Keen for the first two weeks of February was read and placed on file.

MATERNITY HOME IN GOOD SHAPE

The Maternity Home, located at the corner of the street, is in a good shape. The building is a two-story structure, with a large hall and several rooms. The home is managed by a committee of ladies, and is open to all women in need of a place to stay during childbirth.

The home is a very comfortable place, with clean rooms and good food. The women are treated with kindness and respect, and are given the best care possible. The home is a great help to many women, and is a credit to the community.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

The home is a very good example of what can be done for the poor. It is a place where women can go to get help when they need it, and it is a place where they can feel safe and comfortable. The home is a great blessing to the community, and it is a credit to the people who run it.

GOOD WORK

Ever heard of the man who sold his horse because it was growing thin? After awhile he saw a fine looking horse he wanted to buy. It was his own old horse grown fat. The new owner had found the right medicine.

Scott's Emulsion does that kind of work with sickly children. Sometimes it changes a child's whole nature so much one would scarcely know the child. Scott's Emulsion starts the small ones to growing like weeds. The scrawny ones get hearty and fat. Color begins to show in the pale face.

Scott's Emulsion does this good work without hurting the little stomachs. No extra burden. All help.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

E. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

KOMEL

GINGER ALE, LEMON SODA, SARSAPARILLA and IRON, STRAWBERRY, ETC.

Made of the purest extracts by Consolidated Soda Works Company, Ltd.

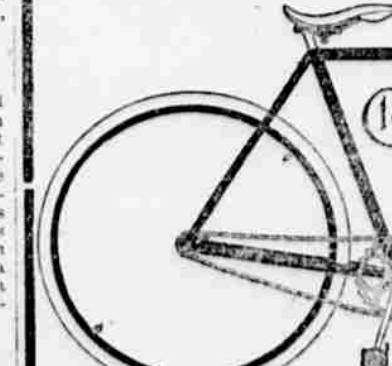
Telephone Main 71.

The Glass That Cheers

Is the glass that is filled with Primo Lager

For an absolutely pure brew of malt and hops and as a beverage there is none to equal it.

CLEVELAND BICYCLES



The bicycle is a necessity. Its qualities to the pleasure seeker and the business man are unlimited. The Cleveland represents perfection in bicycle building.

\$40.00

Could not be better invested than in a 1902 model of this wheel.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd. Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

Jelly Tumblers With Tin Tops

300 dozen at 30c a dozen at

W. W. Dimond & Co's.

Dealers in Pottery, Glassware, Art Goods, Household Utensils, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hotel Supplies, etc., etc.

Sole agents for Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Detroit Jewel Stoves, Parilla Blue Flame Stoves, Reed & Barton's Silverware, genuine double-coated Granite Ironware, Homer Laughlin Potteries, United States Cream Separators, Challenge and Dandy Windmills.

Refrigerators and Stoves sold on the installment plan.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs free of charge.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

33-35-37 King Street, Honolulu.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship J. F. Chapman SAILING FROM NEW YORK TO HONOLULU April 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

PARKER IS FIGHTING

Report That His Friends Are Working.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

RUMOR has it that the steamer today will take from Honolulu strong letters to President Roosevelt, urging Parker's nomination for governor. There has been some activity among the men who have been all along opposed to the executive chosen by the late President McKinley since the return of Parker, and frequent conferences have been held.

Parker visited the courthouse yesterday afternoon and in default of a judge's chambers had a conference with Judges Gear and Humphreys in the hallway of the building. There was a quarter of an hour spent in heart-to-heart talk, and then the candidate for the executive chair drove away. While members of the Sewall faction will not talk of their fight, it is understood that they are reinforcing the work of their non-resident chief in every way possible.

Republicans are at work all over the islands for the purpose of getting in shape for the coming campaign, and the making of citizens, the listing of voters and straightening of lines of endeavor are progressing in a manner which cannot fail of effect.

One of the most valuable moves which has been made in the inquiry as to the status of the Porto Ricans who are now in the country. It was the opinion of many lawyers that every Porto Rican who is here will be entitled to vote when the next election comes off. There is nothing in the law which prevents the naturalization of the natives of the West Indies, as there is with reference to the Oriental people, and the result will be, without doubt, the taking out of papers in accordance with the opinion of Attorney-General Dole.

The Fourth District Republican convention will be held at the rooms of the Republican Territorial Committee Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held for the express purpose of nominating a candidate for the legislature, to fill the unexpired term of the late A. M. Gilman. The question of weight now is to find a man who would accept the nomination. The most prominently named candidate is Joseph A. Gilman, but so often has he expressed his determination to refuse to make the race, that in the circles of the leaders his name has ceased to receive consideration.

With the name of Mr. Gilman out of the nomination seems likely to go to Jas. F. Morgan. He has been often mentioned, but owing to the state of his health and the demands of his business there is fear that he also will refuse the nomination. Chairman James H. Boyd said last evening that the names mentioned are the only ones which have been called to his attention and that he did not have a single candidate himself for the place. He had been assured by Mr. Gilman, he said, that there was no condition which would tempt him to make the race. The name of James F. Morgan had been mentioned, but he was not in good health and might refuse to give the time and attention which a contest would need.

Among some members of the committee, there is gossip that the only way a candidate may be secured at this time, when the honor is an empty one, is to make an agreement on honor, that the man making this fight shall have the support of the present committee-men when the next nominating convention shall be held. This might prove a bait, but the chances, according to the most prominent members of the committee, are slight. The only way out of the difficulty, one Republican said yesterday, seemed to be the importation of a man from the Fifth district.

AFTER THE MONEY.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

GROUND was established yesterday for a contest in the court over the cash, which was deposited in bank by the first officers of the Chinese Relief Society. Formal demand was made upon Bishop & Co., by Yee Chin, and Yim Quon, who as President and Treasurer of the society made the deposits two years ago. The demands were refused, owing to the fact that there had been made objection, and the bank would not act until the legality of the opposing claims were settled.

Soon after noon the men named and their attorney, Andrade, accompanied by Dr. Poon, who represented the Chinese Consul, entered the bank and tendered two certificates of deposit, made out in their names, for redemptio to the credit of the Chinese Relief Society, which had been incorporated recently. This would mean only the recognition of the claim of the men named to withdraw the money, and the refusal makes a square issue, as to what is to be done

SUGAR

The Latest Estimates of European Beet Sugar Output. The Cuban Crop is held for tariff concessions.

Beet sugar output in Europe for the year ending September 30, 1905, is estimated as follows:

Country	Output (tons)
Germany	1,200,000
Austria	1,000,000
France	1,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000
Holland	1,000,000
Other countries	1,000,000

The Cuban crop is held for tariff concessions. The latest estimates of European beet sugar output show a significant increase over previous years. The Cuban crop is expected to be substantial, but its export is contingent upon favorable tariff arrangements.

European beet sugar output for the year ending September 30, 1905, is estimated as follows:

Country	Output (tons)
Germany	1,200,000
Austria	1,000,000
France	1,000,000
Belgium	1,000,000
Holland	1,000,000
Other countries	1,000,000

The Cuban crop is held for tariff concessions. The latest estimates of European beet sugar output show a significant increase over previous years. The Cuban crop is expected to be substantial, but its export is contingent upon favorable tariff arrangements.

MANILA AS A PORT OF CALL

The Manila Times of a recent date contains the following information relative to the proposal to make Manila a port of call by the steamships of the Pacific Mail line:

That Manila is soon to be made a port of call for three of the principal steamship lines sailing from San Francisco, is evident from a report which has been received from the Pacific Mail line. This move on the part of the Pacific Mail combination, which includes the U. S. S. Co. and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, has been brought about by the rapid accumulation of a large amount of freight at San Francisco for Manila. When seen yesterday Mr. Lowenstein, manager for the Pacific Mail line, stated that his firm had had no direct communication to this effect up to 12 o'clock, but he was under the impression that the rumor was substantially correct, as he knew the companies were figuring on the deal. This rumor, coming as it does close upon the arrival of Mr. Brown, the Hongkong representative of the Canadian Pacific R. R. Co., which operates the Royal Mail Steamship line (known as the Empress line), from Vancouver to Hongkong, appears to have good foundation, as Mr. Brown has been in Manila looking over the field for his line with a view of extending it here.

The reform element, which has been in the majority in the past and now holds possession of the offices, records and property, represented by the AI administration, is not disconcerted by the move of the other side, according to some of the members of the party, but will make a fight for their position in the courts, serene in the belief that they are in legal possession.

BLACK BASS FOR MOUNTAIN STREAMS

In response to an inquiry of a Honolulu gentleman regarding the stocking of mountain streams with fish, which Jared Smith forwarded to the fish commissioners at Washington, the following reply was received yesterday:

"Responding to your letter of December 16, with reference to the stocking of mountain streams in the Islands of Hawaii with black bass, and trout, I regret to say that in the opinion of Prof. B. W. Evermann, who has investigated the fisheries of Hawaii, mountain trout would not be adapted to your streams. He thinks it probable, though, that the small mouthed black bass might secure a foothold and thrive in the Islands. The commission has not undertaken the propagation of the small mouthed bass, and is unable at present to supply you with these fish, but arrangements can be made to secure a small supply if the necessary funds can be procured for the transportation of the same. As the fish would probably be secured somewhere along the Great Lakes, it would cost several hundred dollars to send a consignment to Hawaii, as they would have to be accompanied by an expert to give them constant attention, and it might possibly require two men. Respectfully, GEO. M. BOWERS, Commissioner.

SHE RECOMMENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Sultan has discovered an alleged conspiracy to force him from the Turkish throne, and charges his brother-in-law with instigating the affair. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the alleged conspirators.

MUST NOT BIND FEET

Edict Declares the Custom a Crime.

EDNATH proclaiming reforms in China are following thick and fast, and the court journals of Peking, and the vernacular press of the treaty ports are full of the changes in the methods of doing business, the alterations in the customs of the country, and lastly the naming of men who have been known as reform leaders, to places in the privy council of the nation.

It has been noticeable since the return of the court to Peking that there has been a more liberal tone given to the doings of the court, and the intelligence received here all agree with the theory that the power of the Empress Dowager is growing less, as the era of reform advances.

By the last mail from the Orient there were received journals which tell of the great reforms, which have been inaugurated recently, and which more than any others show the tendency of the times in the Orient. The papers received give the stories in the Chinese, and the information comes from one of the interpreters to the consulate.

The most important of the decrees, according to this information, is that which relates to the ancient custom of the binding of the feet. It has been the plan for generations, to so bind the feet of female children that locomotion is difficult, and the "lilies" are the pride of the young girl and her entire family. The edict makes it an offense punishable by heavy fine and long imprisonment to bind the feet of any girl. This is the first step in the direction of the adoption of Western customs in personal matters and dress, and it is regarded as certain that there will be within a few years a cutting off of the distinctive clues, which has been made one of the tenets of the Reform Party.

The second of the edicts relates more closely perhaps to the administrative powers of the ruling race. For generations the Manchus, or Tartars, have ruled China, often with a hand of iron, and the present emperor is the first to look for good to come from any other source. Under the provisions of the edict, which is now being promulgated, it is directed that the Manchus shall not be any better in rank or station than the representatives of any other race in China. This will open all the administrative places of the empire to the representatives of all the races which commonly are grouped under the generic name Chinese. This is expected to increase the patriotic feeling of the natives and to bring the government closer to all the people, which may result in an attachment to it.

There is a decided hint in the correspondence received by the principal Chinese that the day of the Empress Dowager has passed. This has been hinted at often recently, but the last papers of an official tone indicate very strongly that the time has come for her to retire and that she has decided to do so, and in consequence will not take any further part in governmental affairs except as to counsel. All these events give great hope to the Chinese who have been working and waiting for reform, as they believe there should be such changes as these effective in the empire, to make possible the future for which the students of modern politics have wished.

The Nora Fuller murder is still the sensation of San Francisco. No clue to the murderer has yet been discovered, though there are several suspects under arrest. The police now fix the date of the murder as January 22. Five men were arrested for connection with the crime, but have been released.

ARRIVAL OF THE "HELEN BREWER"

FROM NEW YORK.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have received by the above ship, Large Additions to their Stock of Goods, comprising in part:

- Two Carloads of The Michigan Garland Stoves,
- Three Carloads of Nails,
- A Carload of Eddy Refrigerators,
- A Carload of Fence Wire, Galvanized, Plain and Barbed,
- A Carload of Cabot's Shingle Stain,
- A full line of Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers,
- Caustic Soda,
- Frazier's Axle Grease,
- Fairy Step Ladders,
- Lanterns,
- Charcoal Irons,
- Tin Ware,
- Agricultural Tools,
- Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Pitch, etc., etc., in quantities to suit.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Importers and Jobbers of Hardware and General Merchandise, Fort. Merchant and Bethel Streets.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

DRILLSHED FOR TROOPS ONLY

The drills shed will not be available in future for the use of private organizations as a place for holding balls, banquets, lunas or other functions. An order was recently promulgated at the direction of Captain McK. Williamson, Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., and Col. Jones of the First Regiment, N. G. H., prohibiting the use of the army for such purposes, so that it can be devoted entirely to the National Guard for its drills and gatherings. It has been found that the balls, lunas and banquets have interfered largely with the drilling of the various companies, and as the effectiveness of the regiment is desired to be brought to the highest standard possible, the powers that be will not in future permit the shed to be used for general public purposes.

Wailuku's K. of P. Building.

E. D. Brown has returned from Maui with a certificate from R. A. Wadsworth of the building committee of the K. of P. building at Wailuku, stating that he has completed the building to the satisfaction of the committee. The new home of the K. of P. cost about \$7000, and is said to be one of the finest buildings in Wailuku.

SOMETHING THAT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds, and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it with good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Camden (S. C., U. S. A.) Messenger. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The Honolulu Elks will go to Hilo on the 11th of next month to install a branch of the organization in that city. Grand Exalted Ruler C. B. Cooper will preside at the installation of officers of the new lodge.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 cents each, and in cases containing six bottles for \$3.00. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and is a most delicate and delicate preparation. It is a most delicate and delicate preparation. It is a most delicate and delicate preparation.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are engraved on the Government seal, and blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

SUGAR PLANTATION STOCKHOLDERS HEAR REPORTS OF A YEAR'S WORK

Ewa's Output Close to the Eleven Ton Mark. Kihei Decides to Issue a Half Million Bonds. Prospects of Waialua Kona Railroad Will Be Are for Better Cane. Valuable to South Kona.

When the report of Manager Benton of the Ewa Plantation Company was read at the meeting of the stockholders yesterday morning, held in the Castle & Cooke directors' room, there was applause over the showing he made, and this was followed by a unanimous vote of thanks for the results accomplished. In addition, the stockholders received with applause the statement of Chairman Atherton, of the board of directors, that there seemed to be no reason to believe that there would be any change made during the year in the matter of the payment of the regular dividends. He said also that stockholders must not believe street rumors, but get information direct from the agents.

The meeting was a large one, and the stockholders showed a lively interest in everything which was brought before them. The questions were many, and the meeting was characterized by harmony throughout. The matter of the use of a cane loader was brought to the attention of Manager Benton, and he said that the experiments on Maui were being made with interest. There was a question, when in the report of the treasurer it was shown that there was a surplus of \$400,000, if this was available for dividends. It was shown that this amount, while considered as surplus, was in reality invested in betterments of the plantation. An appropriation of \$2,500 for kindergarten and religious work was made, and the hospital was ordered charged to the general expense account for the coming year. The report of Manager Benton in part is as follows:

The product of the past year has been taken from the largest area and has reached the greatest yield per acre in the history of the plantation. Had it been possible to have manufactured the whole into sugar before the end of last August the average would certainly have been over eleven tons per acre. Grinding was begun on January 3d and completed on November 26th; and, in spite of the attendant drawbacks at mill, the factory output exceeded that of any previous year, averaging 3,127 tons per calendar month, inclusive of holidays, breakdowns, or other causes of delay in labor. This showing is in excess by 295 tons monthly of any former season.

The amount of land from which cane is to be harvested during this coming year is greater by 461 acres than that for 1901. Owing to the heavy rains in grinding, consequent upon the scarcity of labor during 1900, a portion of the ratoons had a late start. On account of the same stringency some of the plant cane was not set out until the winter season of that year had begun. The cane, however, in all but two of these backward fields, there has been no flowering to speak of, and the canes are still growing, which will offset very materially the late start. Taking this into consideration, together with the probability that the crop of 1902 will be harvested earlier than that of 1901, and with a correspondingly lower depreciation of canes, I have no hesitation in placing the output of this year at 30,000 tons.

Reference to field statistics will show the crop of 1902 to be 3,353.2 acres. Of this, but 683 acres is plant cane. With two exceptions of fields, ground during the rainy season of 1901 and necessarily very much cut up by rains, every acre of the plant cane of 1901 was ratooned. By comparing cost of cultivation of plant cane with that of ratoons, it will be seen that the latter in 1901 cost \$49 per acre less than the former.

The second ratoons, which, for the first time on this estate cover a fairly large area, were carried on for precisely the same reasons as the first ratoons. Judging from present appearances they will yield fully one ton per acre. It is obviously premature to calculate the probable yield of this young cane, but it is certainly in good condition, is growing well, and I shall probably make the usual estimate on it.

The actual expenditure to produce the crop of 1901 was \$24.94 per ton. Not only did a higher rate for labor cause the greater cost, but also a correspondingly high rate for general material, taxes, etc. An itemized statement of cost of production is herewith, to which you are referred for details. The following is merely a very condensed recapitulation:

Cost of crop, 1901, per ton of sugar: Preparing and planting \$2.80 Cultivating 15.19 Delivery to mill 6.29 Mill repairs, manufacture and containers 4.38 Medical, hospital and sanitary expense 2.18 Rent 2.36 Taxes 2.94 Immigration expense and H. S. P. A. dues60 General 1.97

Add depreciation charge 1.68 Grand total \$36.62

In connection with the labor question I invite your attention to the following comparison of the cost of sugar production between the years 1899 and 1901:

COST TO PRODUCE ONE TON OF SUGAR AND NET PROCEEDS AT MILL.

	1899.	1901.
Material and general expense	\$13.67	\$16.49
Labor	12.58	18.45
Total cost	26.25	34.94
Net proceeds	72.08	61.63

It will be noticed that the expense for labor has jumped 50 per cent; that material and general expenses have advanced 20 per cent, and that the net proceeds of sugar have fallen 14 per cent.

At present it is gratifying to note that the labor situation is easier than it was during last year and that the price of labor has dropped about 18 per cent. Sugar, in its turn, is again rising.

Your company holds the right under lease to take water from the easterly slopes of this range. It would be well, probably, at some convenient date to have surveys made to determine the practicability and economy

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of Kihei Plantation Company was held yesterday at Assembly Hall, over Castle & Cooke. The president, H. P. Baldwin, presided, and there were over 20,000 shares represented.

In view of the recent change of management, the manager's report was presented by the president, H. P. Baldwin. After the presentation of the usual secretary's report, showing the financial status of the company, the previously explained proposition for issuing bonds was presented to the company. After considerable discussion it was unanimously voted that the company issue bonds to the amount of \$500,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, payable in not less than five, nor more than fifteen years, with a redemption fund provided of not less than \$25,000 a year, beginning the fifth year.

All that was considered necessary to issue now was \$250,000 of these bonds to cancel the advances made by the agents on open account. The placing of bonds to this amount had already been arranged for. The balance of \$250,000 of the bond issue is to be held for further development of the property, or such other uses as the company may wish to make thereof.

From the manager's report it appeared that the first crop, from various causes, was disappointingly small, but that the second crop, now being harvested, is of good size, the minimum estimate being 6,800 tons, and the maximum, 7,400 tons.

The largest item of expense is fuel, and the reduction in the cost of this item of not less than 35 per cent is expected by the substitution of crude oil for coal as fuel. The apparatus for this change is now being installed, and the change will be completed within a few months. In addition, as a source of economy, is the expectation of procuring a supply of ditch water not heretofore available.

The election of officers resulted in the following: H. P. Baldwin, president; David Kawanakoa, vice president; L. A. Thurston, secretary; J. P. Cooke, treasurer; J. H. Soper, auditor.

Of storing in reservoirs the storm waters from this watershed for the purpose of irrigation.

In order to cheapen the cost of irrigation, the use of fuel oil to replace service in April, according to the outlook. Approximately, 11,000 tons of coal were used in 1901 at the pumps. Manager Benton also paid a compliment to his field and mill force, and said that work was progressing upon the new mill which would be ready for service in April, according to the outlook. He said also that the new mill would be as good as any in the Territory, and that with improvements under contemplation, there would be the very highest juice extraction, and the best results from the plantation that could be obtained.

The report of the treasurer showed the crop of 1901 to be 32,840.56 tons, from 2,914.95 acres, which was an average of 19.89 tons. From the mill report it was shown that there was ground 127.78 tons a day, or 234.74 pounds of sugar per ton of cane. The value of the property is put at \$2,225,359.13 and the amount expended during the past year, \$444,869.69. The operating expenses were given as a total for crop 1901, \$1,185,447.14; for crop 1902, \$566,275.16; for crop of 1903, \$253,746.16, and for crop 1904, \$247.05.

The balance sheet (condensed), December 31, 1901, gives the resources of the company as \$6,388,998.38, with the liabilities: Castle & Cooke, Ltd., agents, \$382,049.50; unpaid drafts on agents, \$663.83; unpaid dividends, \$15,027.60; unpaid interest on bonds, \$19,000; personal and trade accounts, \$69,336.54; aggregating to \$486,047.47.

The following directors were elected: J. B. Atherton, Clarence H. Cooke, W. E. Allen, F. J. Lowrey and W. A. Bowen.

Capt. Charles B. Cottrell has been appointed inspector of drill and rifle practice for the Island of Maui, under a recent order of Colonel Jones.

Stockholders of the Waialua Agricultural Company yesterday took steps which will remove any objection made to the hands of the plantation, and which will insure the planting of live cane on the same. The board of directors will have the making of new plant and the changing of the name of the corporation by the elimination of the word "the" from the title. There was adopted an amendment to the constitution and by-laws, which makes it possible to mortgage and the property of the plantation.

There were a number of questions asked the manager when he was reading his report upon the condition of the plantation. He said in response to a query that the quality of the cane juice was increasing with the grinding of this crop, indicating that the same experience with the cane must be gone through that was had at Ewa. He was asked as to the output. The estimate he made was 16,000 tons, and when he considered the great discrepancy between his figures and the actual returns last year, it made it distasteful to him to make an estimate. He thought the crop would come up to his figures this time. President Atherton then asked if the manager did not expect a greater return than 16,000 tons. Mr. Goodale would not commit himself, but he responded that there were opinions that there would be more, and this seemed to be borne out by the output already milled.

Owing to the absence of C. M. Cooke and E. D. Tenney the following were chosen directors: J. B. Atherton, W. E. Allen, F. J. Lowrey, W. A. Bowen and Henry Waterhouse. It is understood that when the two men mentioned return they will be given places on the board.

The report of Manager Goodale, which was exceedingly satisfactory to the stockholders and the corporation present, was in part, as follows:

Planting the crop of 1901 was finished in January, 1900, and replanting in February. Grinding the crop was begun on January 21, and was finished on August 12. The total yield was 12,019.13 tons, out from 2,061.17 acres, an average yield of six tons per acre. We expected to take off 16,000 tons. The shortage of 3,980.87 tons was due to the dry weather, which reduced the yield of the cane earliest planted on the Kaunakakai stream, the short growth of the late plant and the rains of November, December, January and February, 1901, which prevented the ripening of the cane and resulted in low quality of the juice.

The crop of 1902 is to be harvested from 1,367.77 acres of plant cane, 1,369.64 acres of two-year ratoons, and 290 acres of one-year ratoons, a total area of 2,957.41 acres. As reported last year the crop of 1902 will be short 800 acres of plant cane, owing to delay in getting pump No. 6. Grinding the crop of 1902 was begun on January 8. Estimated crop of 1902, 16,000 tons.

Careful surveys and estimates have been made for the proposed dam across the Kaunakakai stream for storing storm waters. The upper dam for delivering the water of the stream on the Waialua settlement lands and development of power is to be finished about March 1. The total expenditure on this account to January 1 is \$68,628.25, for which the Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., is to receive stock in the Waialua Water Company. Stock has been bought in the California and Hawaiian Refining Sugar Company to the amount of \$25,040, and \$4,000 worth of stock in the Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Company, which carries with it thirty-six shares of Waialua Water Company stock, and controls 50 per cent of the land near the headwaters of the Kaunakakai stream.

During the three years and three months of development of this plantation we have had the change from an abundance of cheap labor to a scarcity of much higher wages, have suffered great losses from delays in delivery of pumping machinery, preventing early planting of the lands prepared. Have lost by failure to arrive of machinery for the mill, which delayed grinding and resulted in deterioration of the cane for the crop of 1900, and short

The stockholders of the South Kona Agricultural Company yesterday afternoon in the room of W. H. Castle. There was a full meeting, but the business before the meeting being such that there were needed reports to make it full and complete, an adjournment was taken until March 12th. Discussion was had over the proposal of the Kona Railroad Company to complete such a section of railroad as would enable the milling of the South Kona's 250 acres of cane now growing, at the mill of the Kona Sugar Company.

The proposition of Jacob Cooper is that the South Kona Company pay a part of the expense of the construction of the line, and this appealed to the stockholders, but no definite action will be taken until the meeting, which is to be held next month.

The following officers of the company were elected: W. H. Castle, President; F. J. Lowrey, Vice-President; A. N. Campbell, Treasurer; W. R. Castle, Jr., Secretary; E. D. Tenney, Treasurer, and W. C. Aehl, Director.

growth of ratoons for the crop of 1902. The treasurer's report was taken up next. It shows the total sugar crop of 1901 to be \$1,023,389.86. The total receipts during the year 1901 amounted to \$1,790,563.54.

The disbursements show the total cash outlay during 1901 for operating expenses to have been \$1,009,708.69. Permanent improvements have been made to the amount of \$40,238.81, which sums together with expenses, re-bonds, interest paid on bonds, stock of supplies, merchandise and building material increased, stock in California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Company, and Waialua Water Company, etc., makes the total cash disbursements \$1,699,499.84.

HONOKAA'S OFFICERS.

Stockholders Hear Reports and Choose New Officials.

Of the 100,000 shares of stock in the Honokaa Sugar Company, there were 89,000 represented at the meeting held at the offices of F. A. Schaefer & Co. yesterday. The meeting was a short one, owing to the fact that the only business before the stockholders was the consideration of the reports and the election of officers.

The report of the manager showed that owing to the drought, the crop would be about 800 tons. The outlook for the crops of the next two years was very good and the stockholders feel very much encouraged by the prospects for the future. The following officers were elected:

F. A. Schaefer, President; W. H. Baird, Vice-President; Edward Politz, Second Vice-President; W. Lanz, Secretary; H. Schwartz, Assistant Secretary; H. Focke, Treasurer. Board of Directors—F. A. Schaefer, W. H. Baird, Edward Politz, W. Lanz, H. Schwartz, H. Focke, E. A. McNerny, P. Lewis and W. L. Hopper.

KAMALO MEN CONFIDENT.

Directors Pass on Financial Matters and Discuss Future.

At the meeting of the Kamalo Sugar Company yesterday there was a feeling of confidence, which, though it was displayed in a small way, was sufficient to give hopes for the future. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the matter of certain notes, which are outstanding. There were present directors Dayton, Hitchcock, Dee, Lewis and Evans. The financial matters were arranged satisfactorily. During the discussions it was said repeatedly that upon a favorable verdict from the Supreme Court there would be progress made with the company. The plan is said to be the reduction of the capital stock by one-half and then there is promised the funds necessary to carry through the plantation.

South Kona Coffee Company.

The stockholders of the South Kona Coffee Company met yesterday at the office of W. R. Castle and elected officers for the coming year. The lands of the company are principally those which are embraced in the limits of the South Kona Sugar Plantation, and there were no reports of great value to be submitted. The following officers were elected: J. B. Castle, President; F. J. Lowrey, Vice-President; A. N. Campbell, Treasurer; P. L. Weaver, Secretary; W. R. Castle, Auditor.

Apokaa Elects Officers.

The stockholders of the Apokaa Sugar Company, being entirely those of the Ewa plantation, did not hold a meeting yesterday, but left the matter of the discharge of the business to the directors. The stock is held by the Ewa company, five shares being in the names of the five directors of that corporation, so that the legal existence of the plantation may be kept distinct. The meeting was a very short one, it being shown that the profits for the year were \$7000, but there was a debt of \$15,000 to be provided for. The same officers, as in the case of the Ewa plantation, were elected.

Japanese Drowned.

The steamer Ke Au Hou, which arrived yesterday, brought news of the drowning of a Japanese in the Hanapepe river last Friday night. No marks of violence were found on the body, and it is thought that deceased while walking along the bank of the river, trod on an undermined section which gave way beneath his weight and precipitated him into the water.

NOTES.

The second annual session of the Hawaiian Agricultural Society was held at the Hotel Halea, Honolulu, yesterday afternoon. The session was opened by a prayer by the Rev. Mr. J. H. Soper, and was presided over by the Hon. Mr. J. B. Atherton. The report of the secretary, Mr. J. H. Soper, was read and was well received. The report showed that the society had a very successful year, and that the crops were well advanced. The report of the treasurer, Mr. J. H. Soper, was also read and was well received. The report showed that the society had a very successful year, and that the crops were well advanced. The report of the secretary, Mr. J. H. Soper, was read and was well received. The report showed that the society had a very successful year, and that the crops were well advanced.

At noon Prince Cupid, John Wise and two other juveniles came into court and had a whispered consultation with Judge Clark, during which they went out for Judge Humphreys. These juveniles were arrested on the "after part" of the grand jury's work could not be accomplished in the limited time still at their disposal. No definite answer was given at the time, because Judge Humphreys could not be reached, and it was not until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon before Judge Gear experienced a change of heart over the condition of the Territorial finances, and decided that probably the general fund might stand the expenses of a brief trial during the present criminal matters, the term would be extended for 12 days from March 1st, but only to give an opportunity for speedy trials of criminals, and to allow the grand jury to complete its work.

IN OTHER COURTS.

Judge Humphreys was occupied in the afternoon with the case of Wong Shuey Kwai vs. S. E. Woolley, trespass. The case was taken away from the jury upon motion of defendant, and a verdict in his favor ordered.

Judge Robinson was still occupied with the trial of the case of J. Ah Pau vs. Wong Kwai et al. at the adjournment of court. He will open court this morning at 9 o'clock, to continue the hearing.

A lengthy answer was filed yesterday in the case of the Kapiolani Estate vs. Mary Atchery. She admits plaintiffs were in possession but denies that David Kalakaua ever had any right to the property in dispute.

The will of David Kahana was filed yesterday, bequeathing all his property to Koolalo and his wife, Kaalalake. The estate is valued at \$4000.

A LIMIT TO DISCRETION.

Attorney General Dole rendered an opinion yesterday to Treasurer Wright in which he holds that the discretion of the Treasurer in the issuance of liquor licenses is limited, in that it must not be arbitrary. Mr. Dole says:

Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 26, 1902. Honorable Wm. H. Wright, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of February 21st, in which you say:

"Section 428-436 of the Penal Laws of 1897 authorize the Treasurer to grant certain liquor licenses upon the applicants conforming with certain conditions named therein. Section 428 provides for the establishing of limits or boundaries within which licenses issued under above sections shall carry on and transact such business. Has the Treasurer legal authority to restrict the number of licenses to be issued within the limits or boundaries when established?"

If you have power to issue licenses, it is discretionary. Legal discretion is a relative term, its meaning depending upon the sense in which it is used and the subject to which it relates. A man has discretionary power to invest and spend his own money foolishly, as long as he does not impoverish himself or injure others. To that extent his discretion is absolute. But as a guardian or trustee, he is bound to invest and spend his wards' money with reasonable prudence and good judgment. His discretion is limited. The discretionary power given by law to a public official is in the nature of a public trust, and, generally speaking, is limited, not absolute.

The leading case in these islands in regard to liquor licenses is Bradley vs. Thurston, 7 Haw. 225. It seems to me that the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Dole in that case, to the effect that the discretion to be exercised by the licensing power, instead of being absolute, must be fair, reasonable and not arbitrary, is in full accord with the weight of American authority and with the fundamental idea of government by law and not by men. I think the law contemplates that the licensing power in issuing licenses shall be governed by the public welfare, and that the discretion is to be exercised in a reasonable and not arbitrary manner, and that the discretion is to be exercised in a reasonable and not arbitrary manner, and that the discretion is to be exercised in a reasonable and not arbitrary manner.

Very respectfully yours, E. P. DOLE, Attorney General.

A Native Tar.

Robert W. Manuaha, a young native, nineteen years of age, was shipped aboard the tug Iroquois, and mistook it for the naval service yesterday. He is rated as a landsman, and has signed for three years. Manuaha will participate in the coming cruise of the Iroquois to the islands northwest of here. The young man is an old St. Louis College boy, and until recently worked in the boiler shops of the Honolulu Iron Works. His pay in his new vocation will be \$16 a month. Several other Hawaiian boys would eagerly avail themselves of a similar chance to join the service, but there are no more berths vacant on the Iroquois.

COMFORT FOR MANY MOTHERS.

What a mother says a mother needs. Hundreds of mothers join in the statement that Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer has removed these foul parasites from ailing children and given them back health and happiness. It's well to try the Worm Killer if there is any doubt as to what ails the child. If it is fretful, peevish, picks at the nose, grinds the teeth, has foul breath, varying appetite, it is safe to say that the worm is at the bottom of the trouble. There is no other remedy so hopeful and so harmless for this disease as Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer. A sample of thousands of letters received from grateful mothers is as follows:

"When my little boy was four years old he began to pine. I did not know what to do for him, and he grew more sickly every day. When I heard of your Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer I thought I would try it and I did. I would do the child any good. So I bought a box of that medicine, and gave the boy one tablet. I only used the one dose, and it brought away twelve large stomach worms. The health of the child was soon completely restored. I am glad to recommend this remedy to all mothers."

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, Feb. 15.—After a year's complete rest Henrik Ibsen has so far recovered his health that his physicians have sanctioned his resumption of work, and the dramatist has started a new play.

Weak. Exhausted.

When Recovering from Sickness.

Perhaps you have been very sick and are now recovering on foot as you are. Your system is weak, and you are tired. Your stomach is weak, and you are not eating. Your blood is poor, and you are not getting strength. Your nerves are weak, and you are not sleeping. Your head is weak, and you are not thinking. Your heart is weak, and you are not feeling. Your lungs are weak, and you are not breathing. Your kidneys are weak, and you are not urinating. Your bladder is weak, and you are not voiding. Your bowels are weak, and you are not moving. Your skin is weak, and you are not looking. Your hair is weak, and you are not growing. Your teeth are weak, and you are not eating. Your mouth is weak, and you are not speaking. Your throat is weak, and you are not singing. Your voice is weak, and you are not shouting. Your hands are weak, and you are not working. Your feet are weak, and you are not walking. Your body is weak, and you are not living.



"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever, I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood-purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

Ayer's Pills are the best family laxative pill. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., of Manchester and Berlin.

Lost Her Mer.

The steamer Kaula arrived yesterday minus three of her crew which she left on Kaula. One of the sailors named Kaluaka was arrested at Punaluu, and the other two were detained as witnesses in the case. The trouble grew out of an accident which happened last Sunday night. Kaluaka was ashore at Punaluu, and missing the boat back to the steamer he said to have paddled out to the Kaula in a native canoe. When he reached the steamer he turned the boat adrift, and the owner complained to the deputy sheriff, who placed Kaluaka under arrest and held his two shipmates as witnesses.

TOTAL RAINFALL OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR THE PAST YEAR

HAWAII.				OAHU.			
Hilo—				Punahou (Weather Bureau)	47	43.81	36.55
Stations Elev.	(Ft.)	(Inches.)	Normal	Kulaokahua	50	36.79	28.95
Wailuku	29	129.75	125.50	Kewalo (King St.)	15	37.81	
Hilo (town)	100	138.59	132.50	U. S. Naval Station	6	35.50	
Maunaloa	1250	179.79	189.53	Kapiolani Park	10	36.62	22.94
Poepoe	100	129.78	126.53	Manoa (Woodlawn)			
Hakaloa	200	124.50	110.12	School St. (Bishop)	50	45.88	35.76
Honolulu	300	144.96	126.88	Inaana Asylum	30	41.91	37.22
Laupahoehoe	500	152.43	132.19	Nuuanu (W. Hall)	50	43.44	35.53
Puna	400	100.28	85.40	Nuuanu (Wright St.)	50	42.10	32.38
Kulaokahua	250	68.06	72.38	Nuuanu (Elee Sta.)	405	72.54	81.44
Paaloa	250	82.52	74.16	Nuuanu (Laakaha)	850	124.55	128.90
Paahou Mill	300	32.58	36.59	Waimanalo	25	39.18	38.91
Honokaa (Muir)	425	63.17	66.40	Maunawili	300	50.39	
Kukuihale	700	56.81	61.19	Ahulimanu	350	104.50	77.12
Kohala				Waialua	25	41.61	32.36
Niuli	300	48.45	48.14	Waialua	500	56.16	
Kohala (Mission)	521	44.84	36.21	Wahiawa	60	29.56	29.00
Kohala Sugar Co.	335	50.80		Waipahu	200	26.10	
Waimea	2720	32.09	46.50	Moanalua	15	35.81	
Kona—				Makiki Reservoir	130	41.97	
Kailua	950	73.37	54.24				
Kailua (Kailua)	1500	92.81	62.25				
Kailua							
Naalehu	650	48.40	26.59				
Hilea	310	54.50	34.65				
Pahala	850	50.36	38.38				
Moala	1700	94.09					
Volcano House	4000	95.07					
Kapoho	110	85.95	81.21				
MAUI.							
Waipae Ranch	700	40.55					
Waipae (Mokulau)	285	100.55					
Waipahu	300	108.57					
Maunaloa Plantation	60	64.48					
Waipaho	900	161.10					
Waipaho (Erewhon)	4500	58.12	36.41				
Waipaho	1400	68.28	36.20				
Waipaho	180	38.56	35.81				
Waipaho	2900	67.12	38.49				

KAUAI.			
Lihue (Grove Farm)	300	69.94	40.28
Lihue (Mokouka)	300	74.49	45.93
Lihue (Kulokau)	1000	117.61	
Kealia	15	53.05	
Kilauea	325	92.44	68.50
Hanalei	19	120.59	87.74
Waipaho	26	36.89	24.19
Eleele	200	42.36	
Wahiawa Mt.	2100	250.08	

NOTE—The "Normals" are the averages of past yearly totals up to end of 1900, for not less than five, and up to 25. The dryness of the past few years has probably lowered the figures somewhat below the true normal.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

WILL TAKE THE FEE

United States Has Lease of Li Land.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The task of getting a jury to hear the case of the United States vs. John H. Estate, premises in the more difficult even than first anticipated. Out of the panel of twenty-four drawn for yesterday, but half that number qualified for service, and this number will definitely be considerably less when the attorneys begin to make their objections. Judge Estez issued a special venire for five more jurors, but it is hardly likely that this number will be sufficient from which to secure a jury to try the case, as each side has its preliminary challenges.

It is not likely that the jury called in this case will be compelled to make a visit to Pearl Harbor, as was done in the two previous trials. The land involved in this case is about twenty-four acres in extent, and is the fee title held by the John H. Estate to the strip of land on Ford's Island in which the United States already has acquired the leasehold interest. When the proceedings were originally brought for the condemnation of the Pearl Harbor land for a naval station site nearly one-half of Ford's Island was included by Captain Merri. The Oahu Sugar Co. has this portion of land planted with sugar cane, and were very loath to give up their seventeen years' lease upon the valuable property. A compromise was proposed by which a strip of land one hundred feet in width around the entire southeastern portion of the island was to be devoted to the United States upon condition the suit to condemn the remainder of the property was withdrawn. This agreement was made and the seventeen years' leasehold interest of the Oahu Sugar Co. in the water front one hundred feet wide was given to the United States for a consideration of one dollar. The John H. Estate, however, still holds the fee in the narrow strip and can take possession after the expiration of the seventeen years' lease, and consequently it becomes necessary to condemn this interest also, before the navy department could make any improvements upon the land.

United States Attorney Dunne has had photographs of this land taken for the inspection of the jury, showing the general nature and character of the property, and unless it is by the special request of the defendant the jury will not be taken for a visit of inspection as were the first two juries.

JURY CALLED.

Every jurymen but two answered at the roll call of Clerk Maling in federal court yesterday, and the absent two had sent doctors' certificates of illness to Judge Estez as excuses. Albert Barnes, one of the men who is ill, was excused until Thursday, and if he has not recovered his health by that time, the leave of absence will be extended. F. B. McStocker of Oahu was the second man who sent a physician's certificate and Judge Estez excused him for the term.

Of the remaining jurors ten offered excuses which were effective and at the conclusion of the morning session there were but twelve men ready for service at the trial, and Judge Estez consequently adjourned court until this morning.

H. A. Parmelee was excused because he was serving on the Territorial grand jury at this term.

Both David Dayton and J. W. Smith, the latter of Hilo, were excused because they are attorneys. Judge Estez remarked that he thought attorneys should be best qualified as jurors, though perhaps it would be better to have all the legal knowledge concentrated in the court and the attorneys trying the case.

C. B. Hofmann was excused because he is postmaster at Waimea, Kauai, and being a United States officer, could not be compelled to serve.

J. M. Dowsett and E. M. Marshall both stated that they were not American citizens and were excused without further questioning by the court, who ordered the clerk to tear up the name slips.

Franklin H. Austin stated that his wife was sick, and it was necessary to remove her from the city immediately. He was excused.

S. E. Damon was excused because one of the clerks of Bishop & Co. was already serving on a Territorial jury, and he was required at the office, one of the members of the firm being away.

"Will your absence from the office tend to stop the business?" asked the court.

"It might tend to," replied Mr. Damon, "but it wouldn't stop it."

"No, I suppose not; you are excused," returned the court.

Thos. Cummings of Maui was excused, having a very sick child at home. Judge Estez stated that he wanted jurors not residing in the city as the people of Honolulu already knew all about these cases.

Fred Meyer was also excused, having been a witness for the defendants in the first two trials of the Pearl Harbor cases. Mr. Kinyon said he had no objection to having him on the jury, but Mr. Dunne did.

NEW CITIZEN.

John A. Hoag, a former citizen of Canada, was naturalized by Judge Estez yesterday morning.

BANKRUPTCY RULING.

Judge Estez submitted a ruling yesterday upon three points raised in the examination of the Olaf Olmsted bankruptcy matter before the referee, Thos. C. Ridgeway, at Hilo. The court holds that the referee did not obtain jurisdiction over the bankruptcy until after December 24, and that the issuance of a subpoena was unnecessary, and

NO RIGHT TO VOTE

Porto Ricans Not Citizens, Says Dole.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Attorney-General Dole yesterday handed down his opinion at the request of the Republican Territorial Committee, in which he holds that Porto Ricans are not citizens of the United States, and consequently have no right to vote in Hawaii. He holds, however, that they are citizens of Porto Rico and can vote in that native country, but in order to secure the right of franchise in Hawaii they must first be naturalized, as would any other foreigners. Mr. Dole's opinion was forwarded to J. T. Avery, secretary of the Central Committee, yesterday, and is as follows:

Territory of Hawaii,
Office of the Attorney General,
Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 23, 1902.

Mr. J. T. Avery, Assistant Secretary Hawaiian Central Committee of Hawaii, 315 Building, Hotel Street, Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge your communication of yesterday, requesting my opinion as to the status of the Porto Ricans now in this Territory, with reference to the suffrage.

Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898, by which Porto Rico and other islands were ceded to the United States, provides that: "The civil and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress." This treaty indicates the federal power in regard to the civil and political status of the native inhabitants of Porto Rico and other islands now in this Territory, with reference to the suffrage.

Section 7 of an act of the Fifty-sixth Congress, entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenue and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1899, provides: "That all inhabitants continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, and who resided in Porto Rico, and whose children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico, and shall be entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain on or before the 11th day of April, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, entered into on the 11th day of April, 1899, and they, together with such citizens of the United States as may reside in Porto Rico, shall constitute a body politic under the name of the people of Porto Rico, with governmental powers as hereinafter conferred, and with power to sue and be sued in such manner."

Under the foregoing section the inhabitants of Porto Rico, together with their children subsequently born there, are "citizens of Porto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States." In other words, they are entitled to the protection of the United States, but not as citizens of the United States. Furthermore, the words, "And they, together with such citizens of the United States as may reside in Porto Rico," clearly distinguishes and segregates them from citizens of the United States, dividing the body politic of Porto Rico into two classes, one class being citizens of the United States, the other class being merely citizens of Porto Rico. The act creating a temporary government for Porto Rico contains nothing in the least corresponding to section 4 of our Organic Act, making all citizens of the Republic of Hawaii citizens of the United States; or to like provisions which Congress has always enacted when organizing territories on the mainland.

As our Organic Act makes United States citizenship an indispensable qualification for the suffrage in this Territory, it follows that Porto Ricans cannot vote here without being first naturalized.

Very respectfully yours,
E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

The ruling was requested by the Republican Central Committee, as the status of the Porto Ricans is of considerable importance politically. If they were allowed to vote it would have introduced a new element into the political situation of the Hawaiian Islands of a rather uncertain quality. The ruling of the Attorney-General will, however, settle the question, as it is not likely that any of the Porto Rican laborers will insist upon the right to vote.

NEWS OF WORLD

CONDENSED

Women will be admitted to the new Carnegie institute.

A rate war is imminent among Alaskan transportation lines.

The Russian official view of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is contemptuous.

Canada is still pressing for a settlement of the Alaskan boundary question.

A brother of Malvar, the Filipino insurgent leader, has been captured.

De Wet and his men slipped through Kitchener's lines by strategy and escape.

The new Klonk railway has received the approval of the Canadian government.

Arthur Frederick Jeffries is the new deputy chairman of the House of Commons.

The Philippine junta is circulating seditious literature in the Philippines from Hongkong.

The beacon of Liberty statue in New York will be kept alive by the War Department.

It is said that General Reyes, war minister, will be president of Mexico in case of Diaz's resignation.

A resolution has been introduced in Congress opposing the idea of future Standard for the Philippines.

Santos Dumont made a successful trip in his airship on Feb. 1, the test being viewed by ex-Empress Eugenie.

The strikers on the Northern Pacific

OUR HEALTH

Physicians Report to Board of Health.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Typhoid fever appeared to have been the disease most generally prevalent on the islands in the month of January, according to the reports received from the government physicians by the Board of Health. In almost every district typhoid is prevalent to some extent, otherwise the people of the Hawaiian Islands have been extraordinarily healthy during the month just passed.

The following is a summary of the reports of government physicians as compiled by Registrar Henderson:

KAUAI.

Waimea—Health conditions excellent; sanitary conditions excellent. A local epidemic of typhoid fever was under control, and the epidemic was completely eradicated. All rubbish was burned, and the cesspools emptied and thoroughly disinfected. Three cases of typhoid reported.

Koloa, Lihue—Three cases of typhoid, three of influenza and three of dysentery. General health and sanitary conditions good.

Kaala, Hanalei—General health and sanitary conditions good; two cases of typhoid, four of influenza and three of dysentery. Conditions very good at present, owing to the recent cleaning up.

OAHU.

Ewa—Health and sanitary conditions good. The amount of sickness is small and the mortality low for so large a district. Two cases of remittent fever and one of dysentery.

Wahiawa—General health and sanitary conditions very good.

Waikeala—Health conditions fairly good. The sanitary conditions of the plantation have been much improved by drainage and cleaning out of rat-infested outhouses. Five cases of malarial fever, two tubercular, light attacks of influenza epidemic; fourteen cases reported.

Koolaula, Koolanoke—General health and sanitary conditions excellent. Four cases of intermittent fever; one case of dysentery among children, usually attributable to dietetic excesses. Three cases of influenza and eleven of dysentery.

MOLOKAI.

Leeward—General health and sanitary conditions good. Epidemic of catarrh.

MAUI.

Wailuku—Sanitary conditions below par in places; general health good. Three cases of malarial fever, one of influenza and two of dysentery.

Lahaina—Sanitary conditions very good. Three cases of fever, one case of dysentery.

Kihui—Sanitary conditions are fair. The camps at Kihui and Spreckelsville are as clean as I believe it is possible to keep such camps, and are comparatively free from any town having the same class of inhabitants. Eleven cases of malarial fever, and four of typhoid, influenza and dysentery unusually prevalent; eighteen of the former and nine of the latter disease reported. Dr. Dinegar recommends that every effort be made to rid the place of rats.

Makawao—General health and sanitary conditions fair; four cases of typhoid, three of dysentery and eleven of influenza.

Hana—Sanitary conditions fairly good. General health—large number of cases of influenza and bronchitis. Four cases of remittent fever, six of dysentery and thirty-five of influenza.

HAWAII.

North Kohala—General health and sanitary conditions fair. Three cases of typhoid; pneumonia unusually prevalent.

South Kohala—General health and sanitary conditions good. Four cases of malarial fever; respiratory catarrh unusually prevalent. Dr. Atchery recommends cleaning and repairing of road leading from Waipaho to Kawaia.

North Kona—General health good; eight cases of influenza.

South Kona—General health and sanitary conditions good; three cases of influenza.

Hamakua—Health conditions good; three cases of remittent fever.

North Hilo—Sanitary conditions fairly good; ten cases of typhoid fever, three cases of influenza and two of dysentery.

Hilo—General health and sanitary conditions good; one case of typhoid, two of malarial and two of dysentery.

Olaa—The sanitary condition of the settlements at Nine Miles is bad. With the aid of the police I expect a decided improvement within the next thirty days. One case of typhoid-malarial, and one of dysentery. Dr. Reid says: "I should recommend that the captain of police of Olaa be made an agent of the board, so that he may be enabled to enforce the regulations."

Puna—General health conditions good; two malarial cases, one dysentery.

Kau—General health and sanitary conditions good; two cases of remittent fever, one of pneumonia, eight of dysentery.

Merry Wants to Stay.

Captain J. F. Merry, U. S. N., is at present in command of the Honolulu Naval Station, but will be retired from the active list of the navy on the 5th of March next. It is understood, however, that it will be quite agreeable to Captain Merry to be retained on active duty after he shall have been retired. The duty at Honolulu is of the pleasantest description and inasmuch as his health continues excellent it is quite likely that he will be retained in command of that station for the remainder of the present year at least.

Army and Navy Journal.

The navy department has decided that service performed on shore in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Samoan Islands and on the Asiatic station shall be considered as sea service. The department, in computing an officer's cruise, will regard such service as the equivalent of duty performed on a cruising vessel.

Army and Navy Journal.

OUR HEALTH

Physicians Report to Board of Health.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Typhoid fever appeared to have been the disease most generally prevalent on the islands in the month of January, according to the reports received from the government physicians by the Board of Health. In almost every district typhoid is prevalent to some extent, otherwise the people of the Hawaiian Islands have been extraordinarily healthy during the month just passed.

The following is a summary of the reports of government physicians as compiled by Registrar Henderson:

KAUAI.

Waimea—Health conditions excellent; sanitary conditions excellent. A local epidemic of typhoid fever was under control, and the epidemic was completely eradicated. All rubbish was burned, and the cesspools emptied and thoroughly disinfected. Three cases of typhoid reported.

Koloa, Lihue—Three cases of typhoid, three of influenza and three of dysentery. General health and sanitary conditions good.

Kaala, Hanalei—General health and sanitary conditions good; two cases of typhoid, four of influenza and three of dysentery. Conditions very good at present, owing to the recent cleaning up.

OAHU.

Ewa—Health and sanitary conditions good. The amount of sickness is small and the mortality low for so large a district. Two cases of remittent fever and one of dysentery.

Wahiawa—General health and sanitary conditions very good.

Waikeala—Health conditions fairly good. The sanitary conditions of the plantation have been much improved by drainage and cleaning out of rat-infested outhouses. Five cases of malarial fever, two tubercular, light attacks of influenza epidemic; fourteen cases reported.

Koolaula, Koolanoke—General health and sanitary conditions excellent. Four cases of intermittent fever; one case of dysentery among children, usually attributable to dietetic excesses. Three cases of influenza and eleven of dysentery.

MOLOKAI.

Leeward—General health and sanitary conditions good. Epidemic of catarrh.

MAUI.

Wailuku—Sanitary conditions below par in places; general health good. Three cases of malarial fever, one of influenza and two of dysentery.

Lahaina—Sanitary conditions very good. Three cases of fever, one case of dysentery.

Kihui—Sanitary conditions are fair. The camps at Kihui and Spreckelsville are as clean as I believe it is possible to keep such camps, and are comparatively free from any town having the same class of inhabitants. Eleven cases of malarial fever, and four of typhoid, influenza and dysentery unusually prevalent; eighteen of the former and nine of the latter disease reported. Dr. Dinegar recommends that every effort be made to rid the place of rats.

Makawao—General health and sanitary conditions fair; four cases of typhoid, three of dysentery and eleven of influenza.

Hana—Sanitary conditions fairly good. General health—large number of cases of influenza and bronchitis. Four cases of remittent fever, six of dysentery and thirty-five of influenza.

HAWAII.

North Kohala—General health and sanitary conditions fair. Three cases of typhoid; pneumonia unusually prevalent.

South Kohala—General health and sanitary conditions good. Four cases of malarial fever; respiratory catarrh unusually prevalent. Dr. Atchery recommends cleaning and repairing of road leading from Waipaho to Kawaia.

North Kona—General health good; eight cases of influenza.

South Kona—General health and sanitary conditions good; three cases of influenza.

Hamakua—Health conditions good; three cases of remittent fever.

North Hilo—Sanitary conditions fairly good; ten cases of typhoid fever, three cases of influenza and two of dysentery.

Hilo—General health and sanitary conditions good; one case of typhoid, two of malarial and two of dysentery.

Olaa—The sanitary condition of the settlements at Nine Miles is bad. With the aid of the police I expect a decided improvement within the next thirty days. One case of typhoid-malarial, and one of dysentery. Dr. Reid says: "I should recommend that the captain of police of Olaa be made an agent of the board, so that he may be enabled to enforce the regulations."

Puna—General health conditions good; two malarial cases, one dysentery.

Kau—General health and sanitary conditions good; two cases of remittent fever, one of pneumonia, eight of dysentery.

Merry Wants to Stay.

Captain J. F. Merry, U. S. N., is at present in command of the Honolulu Naval Station, but will be retired from the active list of the navy on the 5th of March next. It is understood, however, that it will be quite agreeable to Captain Merry to be retained on active duty after he shall have been retired. The duty at Honolulu is of the pleasantest description and inasmuch as his health continues excellent it is quite likely that he will be retained in command of that station for the remainder of the present year at least.

Army and Navy Journal.

The navy department has decided that service performed on shore in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Samoan Islands and on the Asiatic station shall be considered as sea service. The department, in computing an officer's cruise, will regard such service as the equivalent of duty performed on a cruising vessel.

Army and Navy Journal.

OUR HEALTH

Physicians Report to Board of Health.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Typhoid fever appeared to have been the disease most generally prevalent on the islands in the month of January, according to the reports received from the government physicians by the Board of Health. In almost every district typhoid is prevalent to some extent, otherwise the people of the Hawaiian Islands have been extraordinarily healthy during the month just passed.

The following is a summary of the reports of government physicians as compiled by Registrar Henderson:

KAUAI.

Waimea—Health conditions excellent; sanitary conditions excellent. A local epidemic of typhoid fever was under control, and the epidemic was completely eradicated. All rubbish was burned, and the cesspools emptied and thoroughly disinfected. Three cases of typhoid reported.

Koloa, Lihue—Three cases of typhoid, three of influenza and three of dysentery. General health and sanitary conditions good.

Kaala, Hanalei—General health and sanitary conditions good; two cases of typhoid, four of influenza and three of dysentery. Conditions very good at present, owing to the recent cleaning up.

OAHU.

Ewa—Health and sanitary conditions good. The amount of sickness is small and the mortality low for so large a district. Two cases of remittent fever and one of dysentery.

Wahiawa—General health and sanitary conditions very good.

Waikeala—Health conditions fairly good. The sanitary conditions of the plantation have been much improved by drainage and cleaning out of rat-infested outhouses. Five cases of malarial fever, two tubercular, light attacks of influenza epidemic; fourteen cases reported.

Koolaula, Koolanoke—General health and sanitary conditions excellent. Four cases of intermittent fever; one case of dysentery among children, usually attributable to dietetic excesses. Three cases of influenza and eleven of dysentery.

MOLOKAI.

Leeward—General health and sanitary conditions good. Epidemic of catarrh.

MAUI.

Wailuku—Sanitary conditions below par in places; general health good. Three cases of malarial fever, one of influenza and two of dysentery.

Lahaina—Sanitary conditions very good. Three cases of fever, one case of dysentery.

Kihui—Sanitary conditions are fair. The camps at Kihui and Spreckelsville are as clean as I believe it is possible to keep such camps, and are comparatively free from any town having the same class of inhabitants. Eleven cases of malarial fever, and four of typhoid, influenza and dysentery unusually prevalent; eighteen of the former and nine of the latter disease reported. Dr. Dinegar recommends that every effort be made to rid the place of rats.

Makawao—General health and sanitary conditions fair; four cases of typhoid, three of dysentery and eleven of influenza.

Hana—Sanitary conditions fairly good. General health—large number of cases of influenza and bronchitis. Four cases of remittent fever, six of dysentery and thirty-five of influenza.

HAWAII.

North Kohala—General health and sanitary conditions fair. Three cases of typhoid; pneumonia unusually prevalent.

South Kohala—General health and sanitary conditions good. Four cases of malarial fever; respiratory catarrh unusually prevalent. Dr. Atchery recommends cleaning and repairing of road leading from Waipaho to Kawaia.

North Kona—General health good; eight cases of influenza.

South Kona—General health and sanitary conditions good; three cases of influenza.

Hamakua—Health conditions good; three cases of remittent fever.

North Hilo—Sanitary conditions fairly good; ten cases of typhoid fever, three cases of influenza and two of dysentery.

Hilo—General health and sanitary conditions good; one case of typhoid, two of malarial and two of dysentery.

Olaa—The sanitary condition of the settlements at Nine Miles is bad. With the aid of the police I expect a decided improvement within the next thirty days. One case of typhoid-malarial, and one of dysentery. Dr. Reid says: "I should recommend that the captain of police of Olaa be made an agent of the board, so that he may be enabled to enforce the regulations."

Puna—General health conditions good; two malarial cases, one dysentery.

Kau—General health and sanitary conditions good; two cases of remittent fever, one of pneumonia, eight of dysentery.

Merry Wants to Stay.

Captain J. F. Merry, U. S. N., is at present in command of the Honolulu Naval Station, but will be retired from the active list of the navy on the 5th of March next. It is understood, however, that it will be quite agreeable to Captain Merry to be retained on active duty after he shall have been retired. The duty at Honolulu is of the pleasantest description and inasmuch as his health continues excellent it is quite likely that he will be retained in command of that station for the remainder of the present year at least.

Army and Navy Journal.

The navy department has decided that service performed on shore in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Samoan Islands and on the Asiatic station shall be considered as sea service. The department, in computing an officer's cruise, will regard such service as the equivalent of duty performed on a cruising vessel.

Army and Navy Journal.

OUR HEALTH

Physicians Report to Board of Health.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Typhoid fever appeared to have been the disease most generally prevalent on the islands in the month of January, according to the reports received from the government physicians by the Board of Health. In almost every district typhoid is prevalent to some extent, otherwise the people of the Hawaiian Islands have been extraordinarily healthy during the month just passed.

The following is a summary of the reports of government physicians as compiled by Registrar Henderson:

KAUAI.

Waimea—Health conditions excellent; sanitary conditions excellent. A local epidemic of typhoid fever was under control, and the epidemic was completely eradicated. All rubbish was burned, and the cesspools emptied and thoroughly disinfected. Three cases of typhoid reported.

Koloa, Lihue—Three cases of typhoid, three of influenza and three of dysentery. General health and sanitary conditions good.

Kaala, Hanalei—General health and sanitary conditions good; two cases of typhoid, four of influenza and three of dysentery. Conditions very good at present, owing to the recent cleaning up.

OAHU.

Ewa—Health and sanitary conditions good. The amount of sickness is small and the mortality low for so large a district. Two cases of remittent fever and one of dysentery.

Wahiawa—General health and sanitary conditions very good.

Waikeala—Health conditions fairly good. The sanitary conditions of the plantation have been much improved by drainage and cleaning out of rat-infested outhouses. Five cases of malarial fever, two tubercular, light attacks of influenza epidemic; fourteen cases reported.

Koolaula, Koolanoke—General health and sanitary conditions excellent. Four cases of intermittent fever; one case of dysentery among children, usually attributable to dietetic excesses. Three cases of influenza and eleven of dysentery.

MOLOKAI.

Leeward—General health and sanitary conditions good. Epidemic of catarrh.

MAUI.

Wailuku—Sanitary conditions below par in places; general health good. Three cases of malarial fever, one of influenza and two of dysentery.

Lahaina—Sanitary conditions very good. Three cases of fever, one case of dysentery.

Kihui—Sanitary conditions are fair. The camps at Kihui and Spreckelsville are as clean as I believe it is possible to keep such camps, and are comparatively free from any town having the same class of inhabitants. Eleven cases of malarial fever, and four of typhoid, influenza and dysentery unusually prevalent; eighteen of the former and nine of the latter disease reported. Dr. Dinegar recommends that every effort be made to rid the place of rats.

Makawao—General health and sanitary conditions fair; four cases of typhoid, three of dysentery and eleven of influenza.

Hana—Sanitary conditions fairly good. General health—large number of cases of influenza and bronchitis. Four cases of remittent fever, six of dysentery and thirty-five of influenza.

HAWAII.

North Kohala—General health and sanitary conditions fair. Three cases of typhoid; pneumonia unusually prevalent.

the result of cooling off suddenly after
violent exercise.